CHAPTER VII—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND VETERINARY SERVICES.

(i) Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services

General

960. As the livestock play a dominant role in the agrarian economy of the country and the improvement of livestock is of primary importance in an agricultural State like Mysore, the policy of the Department mainly continued, as heretofore, to plan and organise the different animal husbandry activities of the State.

961. Animal husbandry practices vary vastly in the five integrated Karnatak areas. In order to introduce uniformity, emphasis was being laid to provide veterinary aid on a greater scale in the areas transferred from the erst-while Hyderabad and Madras States, while in the rest, greater attention was bestowed for development in breeding of improved livestock.

Seasonal Conditions

962. The seasonal conditions were satisfactory throughout the year. There was adequate supply of water and fodder to the cattle.

Contagious Diseases

963. An outbreak of Rinderpest was encountered in Bidar District and it was controlled by inoculating 618 animals against the disease during the year.

964. Under the Pilot Project Scheme for the eradication of Rinderpest, 6,68,632 (3,01,902) cattle over six months of age were protected. This scheme came to an end on 31st October 1957 after mass vaccination of all bovines in the vulnerable areas of the bordering districts of the State. During two years and eight months of operation of the scheme, a total of 18,89,736 bovines were vaccinated.

965. The incidence of Blackquarter disease was controlled by inoculating 6,77,814 bovines and 2,992 others in 3,042 villages in Tumkur, Bangalore and Kolar districts.

966. The incidence of Haemorrhagic Septicaemia was more widely prevalent in Shimoga, Hassan, Dharwar, Chitradurga and Bijapur districts. Totally 2,829 villages were affected in which 7,78,095 bovines, 1,201 equines and 14,220 others were protected by inoculation.

967. The heavy incidence of Anthrax disease was reported in North Kanara, Kolar and Bangalore districts

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affecting 560 villages. To control these, 1,08,043 bovines and 16,614 other animals were inoculated.

968. Five hundred and ninety-five villages were affected by Sheep-Pox disease, the largest number were from Tumkur, Hassan and Mandya districts. To control these, 2,17,412 vaccinations were undertaken.

969. The prevalence of Ranikhet Poultry and Fowl Pox diseases was reported from 755 villages and 44 villages respectively. To control their spread, 8,84,353 and 12,562 poultry birds respectively were protected against those diseases.

970. The total number of deaths of animals caused from several contagious diseases was 24,429 (20,203) and from non-contagious diseases was 12,053 (17,694) during the year.

Veterinary Institutions

971. There were 368 (226) veterinary institutions comprising 22 major hospitals, 142 taluk dispensaries, 176 rural dispensaries and 28 touring billets at the beginning of the year. Four new rural dispensaries were opened and four were up-graded to taluk dispensaries in addition to conversion of six touring billets to stationery dispensaries during the year. Thus, at the close of the year, there were 372 (368) veterinary institutions in the State.

Veterinary Education and Training

972. No fresh candidates were deputed for training in the Veterinary Colleges in India during the year as the proposal for starting a Veterinary College in the State was under active consideration of the Government. However, to meet the additional requirements for implementing the several Second Five-Year Plan schemes, the department undertook the training of candidates in the Stockmen's Training School at Dharwar and Compounders' Training Centre at Bangalore and Mysore. For specialised training two candidates were deputed to U. S. A. under Technical Co-operation Mission Programme and another six were deputed to Izatnagar, Uttar Pradesh.

973. The number of State stipendiaries undergoing training in the Veterinary Colleges of Madras, Bombay, Hyderabad and Orissa as on 31st March 1958 was 19.

974. Of the five candidates undergoing training in the two-year Dairy Diploma Course at the National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore during the year, four passed out and were absorbed in the department.

975. The Rural Development Work includes the work done by this department in the villages covered by National Extension Service and Community Development Programme.

Rural Development Work.

976. The staff of the department paid 25,244 visits to the villages, castrated 1,30,445 scrub bulls, rams and bucks, treated 6,00,631 ailing cases and conducted 13,07,679 inoculations and vaccinations against several contagious diseases, and 3,576 birds and cockerels were issued to upgrade the local indigenous stock and in addition 23,199 hatching eggs were sold to bonafide breeders at concessional rates during the year. Intensive dosing was undertaken against liverfluke infestation and other parasitic disorders in all the centres and 1,98,174 cattle and buffaloes were systematically dosed. In a few selected community development blocks, in order to intensify these activities, artificial insemination centres and model poultry units were established in addition to distribution of rams and bucks for stud purposes.

977. *Sheep Breeders' Association*:—The nine sheep breeders' associations continued to work in the State during the year with 3,477 members at the close of the year. Sixty-eight (86) stud rams were distributed, 1,398 (2,100) scrub rams were castrated, 12,787 (12,271) sheep were dosed against helminthic parasitic diseases among members flocks and 12,079 (13,172) lbs. of wool were collected through these associations. One thousand and thirteen (956) woollen fabrics were manufactured out of the wool collected in the weaving sections attached to the associations and of these, 997 fabrics (681) were sold during the year.

Development Schemes.

978. Under the Second Five-Year Plan several schemes were drawn up with the object of improving the livestock wealth of the State.

(1) *Veterinary Research.*—Sanction was accorded for expansion of the Serum Institute, Hebbal, Bangalore, both with regard to biological production and veterinary research as the reorganisation of the State entailed a heavy burden on the institute in timely production and despatch of sera and vaccines required for combating the various diseases that befall the livestock.

Important additions to the scientific equipments were made during the year in addition to strengthening of

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research sections of Nutrition Chemistry, Pathology, Bacteriology and Parasitology.

(2) *Veterinary College.*—The Government of India have agreed to give financial aid for the opening of a Veterinary College in the State and preliminary steps were taken towards it.

(3) *Key Village Scheme.*—There were 11 centres at the close of the year including three centres opened during the year.

(4) *Artificial Insemination.*—Seven artificial insemination centres were opened during the year, bringing the total number in the State to 39 apart from those located under the Key Village Scheme.

(5) *Gosadan.*—To remove the useless and decrepit animals and look after them till they die a natural death, opening a net work of Gosadans with the financial assistance of the Government of India was under consideration of Government. To start one at Yemmedoddi Kaval, preliminary works were in progress during the year.

(6) *Sheep Development Schemes.*—Sheep and wool industry occupy an important place in the rural economy of the State. In order to improve them, Government sanctioned for the opening of two sheep and wool extension centres at Hosadurga and Ranebennur and the same was implemented during the year.

(7) *Poultry Extension Centres.*—The three pilot poultry projects located at Kurikuppe, Gundlupet and Ponnampet continued to show steady progress by supplying more hatching eggs to the *bona fide* breeders in the neighbouring areas in addition to providing training facilities in poultry keeping. During the year, three more centres were opened at Kumta, Mangalore and Malvalli.

(8) *Calf Subsidy Scheme.*—In order to allow promising bull calves to come to age instead of being castrated, the owners of these calves are proposed to be encouraged on payment of subsidy. During the year, 34 were enlisted under this scheme.

(9) *Education and Training.*—During the year, 17 candidates in Veterinary Degree, five in Indian Dairy Diploma, 45 in Stockmen's Course and 30 in Compounding were trained in order to meet the future requirements

for implementing the several departmental development schemes.

(10) *Livestock Improvement Scheme.*—This is the thirteenth year of operation of the scheme. During the year, 59 bulls were distributed free to the custodians. The total number of coverings done by the bulls including those distributed during the previous years and still continuing was 19,223.

(11) *Bangalore Milk Supply Union.*—A Milk Union on co-operative lines was implemented in Bangalore City from 1st of January 1958 with the financial assistance of the Central Government. According to this, milk produced in the rural parts within a distance of 20 miles is collected, transported and pasturised at the National Dairy Research Institute and distributed to all the Government hospitals, public institutions and a few private persons. During the year, on an average about 10,000 lbs. of milk was handled. This was only a pilot scheme. The starting of a separate pasturisation plant under the control of the department was under consideration of Government.

(12) *Hubli-Dharwar Milk Scheme.*—This was a continuing scheme. Daily on an average 2,500 lbs. of milk was handled during the year.

(13) *Buffaloes Dairy at Kurikuppe.*—With a view to developing dairying at the Kurikuppe farm, Bellary District, with the financial assistance of the Government of India, 23 murrah buffaloes were purchased in Punjab through the All-India Cattle Show Committee during the year.

(14) *Pasturisation Plant at Kudige.*—The co-operative Milk Union at Kudige, Coorg District was expanded during the year by the installation of pasturisation plant on 8th March 1958, with the financial assistance of the Government of India. Daily about 2,000 lbs. of milk was collected and distributed in Mercara.

Amrithmahal Section.

979. The strength of the herds in the four Economic Cattle Farms at Abbanghatta, Birur, Kynodu and Ulavarthy at the beginning of the year was 1,732 (1,556). During the year, there were 285 (306) births and 84 (121) deaths. The year closed with 1,792 (1732) animals.

980. The amount outstanding at the beginning of the year was Rs. 1,53,755-99 (Rs. 1,74,336-89). The demand

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and collection for the year were Rs. 55,953-34 (Rs. 31,652-96) and Rs. 48,673-22 (Rs. 52,233-84) respectively.

981. The total receipts and expenditure of the section for the year were Rs. 51,949-79 (Rs. 31,652-95) and Rs. 56,453-86 (Rs. 50,215-82) respectively.

982. *Aided Cattle Breeders' Scheme.*—The scheme was implemented 22 years ago to encourage private breeders of Amrithmahal cattle. At the close of the year, there were 14 (14) private breeders with a stock of 2,207 (2,093) animals.

Cattle Breeding Station, Ajjampur.

983. At the beginning of the year, there were 1,108 (1,144) heads of cattle and the year closed with 1,149 (1,108) animals. During the year, there were 176 (168) births and 74 (186) deaths. In all 59 (13) bulls were supplied for breeding purposes to village panchayats, N.E.S. & C.D. Blocks, private parties, to other farms and to key village centre during the year.

984. Cows yielded 36,324 (25,604) lbs. of milk which accounted for a receipt of Rs. 6,165 (Rs. 4,303) during the year.

985. The total receipts from all sources including subvention for bulls sold and distributed, stock raised, etc., amounted to Rs. 64,982-52 (Rs. 39,405-29) whereas the cash receipts were Rs. 26,444-52 (Rs. 22,819-44). The total expenditure incurred was Rs. 81,607-78 (Rs. 66,503-68).

Government Stud Farm, Kunigal.

986. There were nine (6) stallions, 13 (8) mares and two (4) young stock at the close of the year in the farm.

987. Under the 'Eve Blood Stock Scheme, there were 4 (4) mares and 3 (2) young stock at the close of the year.

988. There were 13 (11) mares and 6 (5) young stock at the end of the year owned by the owners.

989. There were 197 (201) Bannur breed of sheep at the close of the year.

990. The total receipts and expenditure of the farm during the year were Rs. 89,558-31 (Rs. 96,281-74) and Rs. 1,23,161-61 (Rs. 21,139-60) respectively.

Combined Sheep and Cattle Farm, Kurikuppe.

991. There were 388 (280) heads of cattle in the farm at the close of the year. In addition, for agricultural operations, a large number of work animals were also maintained.

992. At the close of the year, there were 38 (32) heads of murrah buffaloes.

993. From the cows and she-buffaloes a total quantity of 1,05,175 (95,885) lbs. of milk was produced of which 1,382 (799) lbs. formed colostrum.

994. There were 331 (452) sheep at the close of the year in the farm.

995. The Pilot Poultry Demonstration Centre opened at the close of 1955-56 with the financial assistance of the Government of India continued to be popular. The year closed with 63 (78) poultry birds.

996. The receipts and expenditure of the farm for the year were Rs. 14,105-66 (Rs. 23,145-32) and Rs. 1,22,94201 (Rs. 1,22,823-01) respectively.

District Livestock Farm, Koila.

997. The year closed with 3 (3) stud bulls, 27 (16) cows, 12 (17) heifers, 18 (12) bull calves and 19 (14) calves under Sindhi Stock; 36 (37) cows, 16 (20) heifers, 9 (20) bull calves and 23 (34) calves under Sindhi Cross Stock; 1 (1) stud bull, 8 (6) she-buffaloes, 3 (5) heifers, 3 (1) bull calves and 4 (3) calves under Gir Stock; 1 (1) stud bull, 58 (58) she-buffaloes, 51 (45) heifers, 41 (38) bull calves and 37 (27) calves under Murrah Buffaloes; 1 (1) bull 8 (6) she-buffaloes, 3 (5) heifers, 3 (1) bull calves and 4 (3) calves under Dharwar Buffaloes.

998. The total quantity of milk produced was 1,92,221 (1,87,225) lbs from buffaloes and 87,401 (56,063) lbs from cows.

999. The strength of poultry in the farm at the close of the year was 448 (443). Seven hundred and seven (546) birds of White Leg Horn and Rhode Island were sold for breeding in the district.

1000. The total receipts and expenditure of the farm for the year amounted to Rs. 60,211-75 (Rs. 48,397-34) and Rs. 1,59,630-18 (Rs. 1,55,855-97) respectively.

Cattle *cum* Sheep Breeding Farm, Munirabad.

1001. The year closed with 327 (256) animals comprising 300 (256) Krishna Valley cattle, 24 Tharparkar, 2 Sahiwal and one Murrah Buffaloe, 449 (404) sheep, 48 (63) poultry birds.

1002. A sum of Rs. 1,25,049 (Rs. 80,077) was spent as against a receipt of Rs. 9,557 (Rs. 861).

Government Dairy Farm, Kudige.

1003. There were 96 (131) Sindhi animals, 74 (75) Gir Stock, 8 (11) crossbred animals, 70 (66) Murrah Buffaloes at the close of the year.

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1004. From the cows 1,53,603 (1,70,599) lbs of milk was produced. The dairy development scheme implemented by the erstwhile Coorg Government as an auxiliary to the farm expanded its activities during the year by providing necessary equipment for pasteurisation, steam boiling, ammonia compression, cold storage, can filling, washing equipment, etc. An average of 1,340 pounds per day was collected in the neighbouring 29 villiages within a distance of 12 miles and distributed in the urban parts.

1005. The total receipts and expenditure of the farm for the year were Rs. 53,463-85 (Rs. 49,336-06) and Rs. 1,07,969-77 (Rs. 64,430-47) respectively. But the Dairy Development Scheme accounted for a receipt of Rs. 1,35,551-42 and an expenditure of Rs. 1,36,706-93.

Government Central Poultry Farm, Kudige.

1006. At the close of the year, there were 2,614 (1,826) birds. On an average 204 (108) layers were maintained on the farm. These yielded 58,922 (20,920) eggs, of which 5,977 (4,722) were set for incubation on the farm, 47,878 (11,593) were sold for table purposes, 2,140 (1,728) were sold to the public for hatching purposes.

1007. The pilot demonstration centre located at Ponnampet and two units located at Somwarpet and Murnal had 63 (97), 21 (22) and 22 (24) birds respectively at the close of the year, and these produced 8,602, 556 and 611 eggs respectively.

1008. All the above four centres accounted for an expenditure of Rs. 17,093-25 (Rs. 40,986-36) as against a receipt of Rs. 16,717-99 (Rs. 7,004-64) during the year.

Sheep Breeding Station of Anagwadi, Suttati and Guttal.

1009. The Sheep Breeding Station, Anagwadi, Bijapur District, the Sheep Breeding Station, Suttatti, Belgaum District and the Sheep Breeding Station, Guttal, were functioning satisfactorily during the year.

1010. The total receipts of the above farms were Rs. 340 (Rs. 3,445), Rs. 4,456 (Rs. 5,900) and Rs. 4,239 (Rs. 10,425) respectively and the expenditure were Rs. 10,162 (Rs. 12,421), Rs. 18,602 (Rs. 16,138) and Rs. 20,264 (Rs. 20,262) respectively.

Cattle Breeding Stations of Bankapur and Tegur

1011. There were 33 (52) Amritmahal cattle and 76 (34) Khillar bulls in the Cattle Breeding Station, Bankapur and 101 (96) Langi breed of cattle in the Cattle Breeding Station, Tegur, at the close of the year. Gradually,

Amritmahal stock will be replaced with Khillar or cross breed progenies. The object is to produce pedigreed bulls for supply to the cultivators of this tract for grading their stock.

1012. The receipts of the above two Cattle Breeding Stations were Rs. 4,253 (Rs. 8,900) and Rs. 3,341 Rs. 1,701) respectively and expenditure were Rs. 27,613 (Rs. 30,886) and Rs. 20,142 (Rs, 22,288) respectively.

Cattle Fairs

1013. Owing to the favourable seasonal conditions which prevailed, 183 cattle fairs were held during the year in the State. In these, arrangements were made to open temporary dispensaries for providing veterinary aid to the cattle which gathered in these. A total of 9,80,677 heads of cattle were estimated to have gathered in the above fairs.

1014. In order to provide incentive to the cattle breeders to rear better stocks, the organisers of the above fairs, with the assistance and co-operation of this department distributed prizes worth Rs. 30,300 to the best exhibits.

Gosamvardhana Celebrations

1015. With a view to providing interest among the private breeders to rear good livestock, Gosamvardhana week was celebrated throughout the State during the months of October and November during the year. Educative propaganda was also organised as an adjunct to this by providing exhibits, charts, photoes and speeches from different persons.

(ii) Serum Institute.

1016. The Serum Institute located at Hebbal, Bangalore, continued to manufacture and supply on a commercial scale the required biological products for the control of epizootological diseases in the State and for supply to the several places ontside the State.

1017. Several obscure diseases like gutanious anthrax as an epidemic in North Kanara, infectious diarrhoea among cattle in Coorg, bovine paralysis, fits among animals in South Kanara were encountered during the year. In all the ailing cases nutritional defficiency was found to be the main cause.

1018. As regards the stock of biological products, the year commenced with an opening balance of 1,62,300 doses,